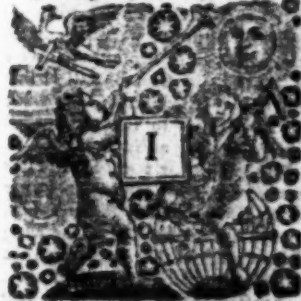


THE London Journal

SATURDAY, April 21. 1722.

To the Author of the London Journal.

SIR,



I intend to finish in this Paper and the next, what I have so largely handled in so many others, the Subject of Liberty and Tyranny; a noble Subject, Superior to all others, and to the greatest Genius, but fit for the Consideration of every Genius, and of every Rank of Men. It concerns the whole Earth, and Children ought to be instructed in it as soon as they are capable of Instruction. Why should not the Knowledge and Love of God be join'd to the Knowledge and Love of Liberty, his best Gift, which is the certain Source of all the civil Blessings of this Life; and I have shewn that Religion cannot subsist without it? And why should not the dread and hatred of *Satan* be accompanied with the dread and hatred of Tyrants, who are his Instruments, and the Instruments of all the civil Miseries in this Life? I have often thought that the *Barbarians* who worship the Devil, have borrowed their Idea of him from the Character and Behaviour of their own Princes. One might indeed defy any Thing out of Hell, or even in it, and all that are in it, to do half the Mischief upon this Earth that Tyrants do.

They reduce Mankind to the Condition of Brutes, and make that Reason which God gave them, useless to them: They deprive them even of the Blessings of Nature, and starve them in the midst of Plenty, and frustrate the natural Bounty of the Earth to Men; and Nature smiles in vain where Tyranny frowns: The very Hands of Men, given them by Nature for their Support, are us'd by Tyrants into the Instruments of their Misery, by being employ'd in vile Dredgeries or destructive Wars, to gratify the Lust and Vanity of their execrable Lords, who suffer neither Religion, nor Virtue, nor Knowledge, nor Plenty, nor any kind of Happiness, to dwell within the extent of their Power.

Nothing that is good or desirable can subsist under Tyrants nor within their reach: and they themselves subsist upon nothing but what is detestable and wicked. They are supported by general Ruin, and live by the Destruction of Mankind; and as Fraud and Villany, and every Species of Violence and Cruelty are the Props of their Throne, so they measure their own Happiness and Joy, and Strength, by the Misery and Wretchedness of their People; and continued Oppression and Rapine are their studied and necessary Arts of reigning, as it every Art by which they can render their People poor, sly, and overgrown, the by such Methods they do in effect render themselves so, and consequently become easy Prey to the next Invader. The Wealth which dispers'd amongst their Subjects, and increased in Trade and Commerce, would employ, increase, and enrich them, and render them again with Interest into their own Covert, is barbarously rob'd from the People, and kept by themselves, and generally laid out by them to adorn their Palaces, to cover their Houses

or Elephants, or to embellish their own Persons, and those of their Concubines and Attendants, or lock'd up in dark Caverns far from human Sight and Use.

Whilst it is yet in the Mine, it is within the reach of Pickaxes and Shovels, and, by the Labour and Industry of Men, may be made useful and beneficial to Men. But in the Den of a Tyrant it is more securely and more irretrievably buried and guarded from the use of Men. Here are literally *Pluto's* Brass Walls and Adamantine Gates; and here are Thousands of real *Cerberus's* who never sleep; and all to encompass and secure this dead Treasure, and to restrain a general Gift of God from the use of his Creatures: From thence it is rarely fetch'd, even upon the greatest Emergencies, or for any Purposes but ill Ones, till at last it becomes the Prize and Booty of a conquering Enemy. *Alexander* found more Riches in the *Perſian* Treasures, than in the Hands of Freemen would have conquer'd the World; and 'tis thought there are more at this Day in that of the great *Mogul*, than would purchase the greatest and wealthiest Kingdom in Europe; and it has been computed that there are Thirty Millions Sterling buried in the secret Vaults of the *Turkish Seraglio*, the Plunder of the People, or of those who plundered them; and yet they are still plundered and miserably oppress'd to increase this dead, useless, and pernicious Store.

By these and the like inhuman Means, the Countries of Tyrants are come to be in the Condition which I have elsewhere describ'd, desolate and uncultivated, and proper Reciprocals for such savage Monsters and ravenous Beasts of Prey, who rather chuse to live in barren Fields, inhospitable Deserts, and in dispeopled and empty Towns, than amongst Freemen in happy Climates, fill'd with rich and numerous Cities, abounding in Inhabitants, who are posses'd of Liberty, and will be bold to defend it.

Now where can all this dismal Ruin, this growing Decay of population end? If a continued Decay in the natural Body certainly ends in the Extinction of Life, in what can a continued and hasty Decay of Mankind end, but in the Extinction of Men? So that if the World lasts many Centuries more in its present wasting and mournful Situation, there must be a Dissolution of human Race, before the World is dissolved.

Several new Tyrannies have sprung up, like so many new Plagues, within the Memory of Man, and like them have laid waste, but with a more regular and continu'd Ruin, Countries once strong in Liberty and People: And as Tyranny, like every other full-grown Mischief, becomes more and more insupportable every Day, the Condition of Mankind under it must necessarily, and does actually grow every Day worse and worse, and they themselves sicker. And even when their Numbers and their Substances are lessened, or rather exhausted, the Demands of the Tyrant upon them are not lessened, nor his Rapine abated, nor his Expenses and Exactions restrain'd.

When a Tyrant has reduced a Million of People to half that Number by his Cruelty and Exactions, he hardly expects from the remaining Half the same Revenue and Assistance of Men, which he had from the Whole, and like the rest, they must perish to make good his Expectations; and he often entrains his Troops as fast as his People decrease; so that his Expense is enlarg'd as there becomes less

lets go suppose it; but he will be supported, and his poor perishing People must do it, tho' they destroy themselves.

Such is the selfish, savage and uncharitable Nature of this sort of Monster, whose Figure, Throne, and Authority is established upon the Ruins of Reason, Humanity, and Nature: He takes all his Subjects have, and destroys them to get more.

A late great Prince, when he had lost and destroy'd Two Millions of his People, out of Twelve, and reduced the Whole to a Degree of Poverty and Servitude scarce to be express'd, what Impositions did he recall, what Taxes abolish, what Troops disband for their Relief? Not One. On the contrary, the Swellings of his insatiable Heart continued, as did his merciless Exactions upon his People, and his perfidious Designs and Encroachments upon his Neighbours; and he liv'd and died the Plague and Curse of Christendom. Nor can it be shown, that other Princes, who govern by the same Authority, that is, according to their own Whims and Caprice, leave their Subjects more Pleased or Happy, or cheat or harass their Neighbours less, according to the Measure of their Power. In truth, the whole Tribe are perpetually taking Advantage, and usurping upon one another, and are constant Goods and Thieves in one anothers Sides, and in the Sides of their People: Nor can the Subjects of a Prince of this Cast have one tolerable Reason under the Sun to defend him against another, but that he lives amongst them, and spends with them Part of their own Plunder, and probably the other would not: As his whole Reliance must be upon his Soldiers, he must encrease them in Proportion to his distrust of his People, which is a Confession of a mutual Enmity: Neither is it enough that his Soldiers oppress and famish his People, for his Sake and their own, (for so he and they are supported by the Spoils of the People) but he must keep them as constantly employ'd as he can; because if they are not employ'd in plundering, invading, and shedding of Blood, they will grow unfit for such beneficent and necessary Work, and may probably degenerate into Humanity and Mercy, than which a more terrible Change could not befall their Royal Master, so that in most Duty they must be constantly p'forming Mischief and Rapine at Home or Abroad.

Thus all these general Destroyers proceed to lay waste the World: The best and most Countries in it are already, many of them, almost desolate, and some of them altogether, as I have shew'd in many Instances, and the Desolation gains Ground daily: Nor, when some Countries are despoiled, are there sufficient Recruits, or indeed any to be had from others as formerly. The North, formerly the Hive of Nations, is now as much despoiled as any of the Southern Countries, which, some Centuries ago, were peopled from it; and both North and South have been despoiled by Tyranny. *Arabia*, which once over-run the World with Multitudes, is now as desolate as the rest of the World which they over-run. The Country of the *Chozari*, which was a vast Empire, within these Four Hundred Years, is now quite uninhabited, tho' great Part of it is a fertile and beautiful Country; and in its last Struggle with *Tamerlane*, brought five hundred thousand Men into the Field: Such a Force of People were there so lately in a Country where now there are none! I think *Rodríguez* says, he travel'd two Months through it, and at all the time saw neither Man nor Beast, but many great ruinous Towns and Cities, particularly one which had eight hundred Churches in it less than four hundred Years ago, but now has not one Inhabitant.

What can be more affecting than this Instance? Not a single Soul to be met with in a vast and noble Country, which a few Centuries ago was a Potent Empire, and contain'd Millions! In all Probability, Countries and Empires, which now make a great Noise and Bustle in the World, will be lying, two or three Centuries hence, in the same awful and silent Solitude, if they last so long; for Depopulation makes every where, except in a few remaining free States, a prodigious and flying Progress, even in *Europe*, as I have before prov'd in many Instances: And in some of those free States, the Seeds of Servitude, the true Cause of Depopulation, and of every Misery, seem to be sown deep. Alas! Power encroaches daily upon Liberty, with a Success too evident, and the Balance between them is almost lost. Tyranny has ingross'd almost the whole Earth, and striking at Mankind Root and Branch, makes the World a Slaughter-house, and will certainly go on to destroy, till it is either destroy'd itself, or which is most likely, has left nothing else to destroy.

I am, S. R.

Your most humble Servant,

GATO.

This to be continued in our next.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE Danish Regiments have all received Orders to be ready to march on the first Notice, and their Royal Armaments is in great forwardness. — The Czar is suspected to have conceived Designs dangerous to Germany, and especially to the Circle of the Lower Saxony. His Generals in Goutland, and on the Frontiers of Poland, are preparing either for a March, or Encampment, and a Battalion of his Guards and six Regiments of Foot are ordered to hold themselves in a readiness to embark on Board the Fleet, which is like to pass the Sea very early. 'Tis observed, that the Ministers of France and Spain are frequently in Conference with those of the Czar, on Purpose only of striking a Treaty of Commerce between those Nations; and the other Ministers endeavour all they can to penetrate into those Negotiations. — According to our Advices from Stockholm, the Russian Minister is very importunate with the Court for a Reconciliation of the King and Senate with the Duke of Holstein, and that he may have the Title of Royal Highness. — The States General have lately taken a Resolution to reform the Admiralty, and thereby lessen the Expence of the Navy; but there being Reasons for keeping it a while on the present Foot, 'tis thought it will not be suddenly. They are also determined to put their Troops in a better Condition, and Commissions are to be sent to their fortified Towns, to examine carefully the State of the Magazines. The King of Prussia hath given Orders to buy up 4000 Horses in those Countries, which causes much Speculation. — All our Letters from the Palatinate are still loaded with Complaints. At Creuznach the Reformed were on Easter Day last, forced to perform their Religious Worship in the open Field; but it is hoped this Summer will be productive of something to their good, and that the Protestant Powers will enter into such Measures, as that the Gloom will be dispell'd, which has so long hung over that Country, on account of Religion. 'Tis said, the Czar designs to interest himself in behalf of the Protestants here, as well as in Poland. — Our Paris Letter mentions, that the King sets out for Rheims to be crowned the 1st of September next; for which the Master of the Ceremonies is gone to make the necessary Preparations. Sir Patrick Lawless hath presented his Credentials to the King and Duke of Orleans, in order to reside at that Court with the Character of the King of Spain's Ambassador in Ordinary. Great Changes are speedily expected in the Ministry at that Court. — The Courts of Madrid and Vienna afford but little of Moment since our last. 'Tis no longer doubted that an Alliance between France, Spain and the Czar is signed (of which the Contents are not known) and that a Treaty is in Agitation between the Emperor, King of Prussia, and Elector of Bavaria. The projected Marriage between the Electoral Prince of Bavaria and one of the Arch-Duchesses, Daughter of the late Emperor Joseph, is likely to take Effect, and 'tis thought soon after, that Prince will be declared King of the Romans. — His Sardinian Majesty has order'd all his Officers to complete their Regiments before the End of this Month, on pain of being cashier'd. All our Advices from Italy import, that Commotions there seem unavoidable, and 'tis said, that Levies are carrying on there privately for the Service of King Philip. 'Tis asserted, that a Convoy is arrived from Catalonia at Porto Longone, where they have landed 2000 Spanish Soldiers, and a great many Bombs, Granadoes, &c. — Affairs of great Consequence detain the Lord Whitworth at the Prussian Court, so that it is uncertain when he will set out from Berlin to the Congress at Cambray. The Marquis de Beretti Landi hath wrote to the Portuguese Minister at the Hague, advising him to be at Cambray immediately after the Holy-days, if he designs to be at the opening of that Congress.

LONDON.

FROM the 7th to the 14th Instant there has been enter'd at the Custom House for Exportation to Holland, 950 Ounces of foreign Gold, and 4000 Dinno of foreign Silver.

The Right Honourable John Cecil, Earl of Exeter and Baron of Belfield, deceased the Beginning of last Week at his Seat at Wotrop, near Barchin, in Northamptonshire. He died unmarried, and is succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Brother, Browlow Cecil, Esq; lately chosen Member of Parliament for the Borough of Stamford in Lincolnshire.

On Saturday last Sir John Shadwell's and Col. Stanley's Ladies departed this Life; as on Monday last did the Reverend Mr. Freeman, Vicar of St. Dunstons without Aldersgate; the Gift of which, we hear, is in the Debt and Chapter of Westminster.

On Saturday last died at his House at Boxton, Thomas Hardwick, Esq; one of the Surveyors of the Customs in the Port of London, Justice of the Peace for the Tower Liberty, and Major of the First Regiment in the Royal Hamlets of the Tower, and is succeeded in his Place in the Customs by Thomas Jacomb, Esq;

Lali

Last Week, Capt. Richard White was appointed Major of the Tower of London, in the Room of Major Foulke.

Mr. Marquis is made Keeper of New Prison, in Clerkenwell, in the Room of his Brother.

John Jacobus Esq. is made Inspector General of the Accounts of the Out Ports of England, in the Room of Robert Jacobus, Esq. lately chosen Member of Parliament.

On Monday Morning last the Bristol and Gloucester Mails were robbed near Longford by two Highwaymen, who bound the Post boy, and a Gentleman that followed him, to a Tree. They carried off the Bristol, Marlborough, Calne, Gloucester, Hereford, Bath, Abington, Warrage and Hungerford Bags; as also a Parcel of Letters from Bradford, Wells, and other Towns.

For the Discovery and Conviction of these Highwaymen his Majesty has been pleased to offer his Pardon, and a Reward of 200 l. paid by the Receiver-General of the Post Office, over and above the Reward directed by the Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen.

And if any Person, from the 16th Instant, shall apprehend one or more Highwaymen, or their Accomplices, that shall have been concerned in robbing any of the Mails, on the Conviction of each Offender, they will be entitled to the same Reward, to be paid in Manner aforesaid. And such as discover their Accomplices, so as to be convicted thereof, will not only have his Majesty's Pardon, but the said Reward for each Offender so convicted.

Mr. Granwell, a Norwich Factor, after he had given his Vote at Guildhall, endeavouring to get out, was stifled by the Violence of the Crowd, and fell down dead.

On Friday Evening last Mr. Ogilby and Capt. Ouslow meeting in Covent Garden, upon their jostling one another, drew their Swords, and making several Passes, the former had the Misfortune to fall down; on his Recovery again, the People closed and parted them.

The Directors of the South Sea Company have at present much Business before them, and have appointed the 24th Instant, for the Sale of several Parts of Ships belonging to some of the late Directors.

Sir James Thornhill made a Present to the Town of Weymouth, some time before he was chosen a Burgess for that Place, of a very fine Altar Piece, and beautified the Church, which it's said cost him Three Hundred Pounds. And since his Election, has founded an Hospital for Twelve decay'd Mariners, and has deposited with the Corporation, Two Thousand Pounds as a Fund for the same, to be by them laid out for the Maintenance of the said Mariners. This worthy and noble Benefaction he bestowed in Testimony of his Affection to the Place; Sir James being a Native of Weymouth.

Our Letters from Brussels mention, that Count Lascaris is arrived there, who is of one of the oldest and most illustrious Families in Europe, being Lineally descended from Constantine 13, the last Roman Emperor of Constantinople. The succeeding Emperors confirm'd the Right of Sovereignty, in Favour of the lawful Descendants of the aforesaid Family, as appears by authentic Testimonials; and the present Emperor has confirm'd to the said Count, the Privileges heretofore granted to his Ancestors: And the Roman Senate having recognized the same, he makes use of the Authority allowed him, having already granted Diploma's of Titles and Coats of Arms to several Persons of Merit there, and particularly the Order of St. George of Jerusalem, of which he is the hereditary Sovereign.

The following is an Extract of our private Advice concerning the Plague.

Algiers, April 4. We have had but very few sick or dead for some Days. They talk of sending some French Troops hither by the Pope's Consent, to compel the People to strict Discipline, the Neglect of which has occasioned frequent Relapses.

Marseilles, April 3. We were very much alarm'd here, two or three Days ago, by the sudden Death of two Boys, the Sons of one of our Citizens, one to the other 12 Years of Age, who died with black Spots upon their Bodies. A Priest too, that was their Preceptor, sickened and died presently after; but our Physicians and Surgeons are positive they did not die of the Plague: However, those who attended them, as well as those who liv'd in the House with them, are put under Quarantine: All the Cloaths and Things about the Sick were shut up and burnt the very Night we were alarm'd; but one has died since: And the People under Quarantine are in perfect Health; so that our Fears are over: But this Alarm has rais'd the Price of Corn, and every Thing else considerably.

Turkey, April 4. The Sickness is very obstinate at Laredo and St. Gennas. It has reach'd two Houses in the Parish of Blachere, the Inhabitants of which, and the People that conversed with them, are put under Quarantine. There are some newly fallen sick at Menda and Alais; but they tell us

their Sickness is not dangerous, and that they hope to see them soon well again. Things do not yet go well in the Gervand.

The Dispute between the Crown and the Mercers Company, about the Right of Prefecration to the Living of St. Mildred's in the Poultry, hath lately been decided in Doctor's Commons in Favour of the former. Accordingly the Reverend Mr. Britton, who was presented by the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor in Right of the Crown, having got Institution and Induction, did, on Wednesday Sevenight, take Possession of the said Church.

The Scholars of Mr. Weston, at Greenwich, who performed the Play of Tamerlane, on Saturday last, before the Lords of the Admiralty, with great Applause, are now getting up Terrence's Andria in Latin, in order to play it the next Holy-Days.

Days of Sitting in the Court of King's Bench for the City of London and County of Middlesex, in this present Term, before the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice Pratt, are as follows, viz.

At Guildhall for the	Tuesday the 17th	} April.
City of London.	Tuesday the 24th	
	Thursday the 26th	
	Wednesday the 2d	
	Saturday the 5th	} May.
Sitting after Term	Wednesday the 9th	

At Westminster-Hall for	Thursday the 19th	} April.
the County of Middlesex.	Wednesday the 25th	
	Monday the 30th	
	Friday the 4th	
	Tuesday the 8th	} May.

We hear, that the York Buildings Company, having disposed of most of their Lottery Tickets, design speedily to shut their Subscription Books.

We have the following Account from Nottingham relating to the Election for that County; the Candidates were the Lord How and Sir Robert Sutton, and the two old Members, Sir Willoughby and Mr. Levinz; the two latter out-voted them in the Poll from the Beginning, and the second Day about 12 of the Clock by about 250 Votes; and then by a Computation of the former Polls, there had been more Men polled than had been known upon any former Contest, when to the Surprise of all present, an unknown Number of People were brought in to make a Majority for the two new ones; and there is the greater Reason to believe they were such as had no manner of Right, because the Sheriff afterwards refused to admit of a Scrutiny, and it is not doubted by the Informations already given, that when the Poll can be thoroughly looked into, there will be found some who have polled Four or Five times over, and perhaps some Hundreds who had as much Right to have voted in any County of England as in that; and besides this, a Mob brought in or hired to come from all Quarters of the County, and arm'd with such Sticks and Truncheons as were more proper to murder People than to walk with, and headed by the Livery Servants of that Side, in order to insult all who opposed them; when it is very well known, if the other Side had not beg'd of their People to be quiet, they had Friends enough to have driven that Side out of the People from the Field. If Bribery and Corruption were proper to be inferred, perhaps no County in England could produce such flagrant Instances, but a more proper Place may be found for that. The Poll for the Borough of East Retford in that County, was as follows, Mr. White 79. Mr. Chaworth 69. Mr. Sutton 6.

Our Portsmouth Letters of the 16th Instant import, that the Payment of the Workmen discharged from his Majesty's Yard there, was ended on Saturday last. On Sunday following the Solebay arrived at Spithead, and will in a very few Days be sailing with the Panther to Newfoundland, Capt. Atkins, having already received Orders for so doing.

Last Week a very substantial Farmer, of Abbots Langley, in Hertfordshire (and a marry'd Man) went off with his own Maid-servant, no Body knows whither, taking with him two hundred Pounds in Money, and leaving a Letter for his Wife, directing her to take Care of his Affairs, and manage the Farm in his Absence.

'Tis wrote from Paris, that Mr. St. Jean, one of the Directors of their East India Company, who some Time since sailed from France with two of the King's Ships, and seven belonging to that Company for the South-Sea, has made himself Master of the Harbour of Golumbo, which belongs to the Spaniards, and is situate between Peru and Chily.

We hear, that Sir John Fryer, as he was walking Home last Friday in the Evening, was assailed by a Mob, against whom he handsomely behaved himself, and was so fortunate as to escape from them without any hurt; and the same Night at 11 a Clock, his House was beset by another Mob,

